

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the
INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

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WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

(PCT Rule 43bis.1)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 6016		Date of mailing (day/month/year) 24 JUN 2005	
		FOR FURTHER ACTION See paragraph 2 below	
International application No. PCT/US05/05318	International filing date (day/month/year) 18 February 2005 (18.02.2005)	Priority date (day/month/year) 20 February 2004 (20.02.2004)	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC IPC(7): G06F 11/30, 12/14; H04L 9/00, 9/32 and US Cl.: 713/200			
Applicant MCGREGOR, CHRISTOPHER			

1. This opinion contains indications relating to the following items:

- ☒ Box No. I Basis of the opinion
- ☐ Box No. II Priority
- ☐ Box No. III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- ☐ Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention
- ☒ Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- ☐ Box No. VI Certain documents cited
- ☐ Box No. VII Certain defects in the international application
- ☐ Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application


2. FURTHER ACTION

If a demand for international preliminary examination is made, this opinion will be considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority ("IPEA") except that this does not apply where the applicant chooses an Authority other than this one to be the IPEA and the chosen IPEA has notified the International Bureau under Rule 66.1bis(b) that written opinions of this International Searching Authority will not be so considered.

If this opinion is, as provided above, considered to be a written opinion of the IPEA, the applicant is invited to submit to the IPEA a written reply together, where appropriate, with amendments, before the expiration of 3 months from the date of mailing of Form PCT/ISA/220 or before the expiration of 22 months from the priority date, whichever expires later.

For further options, see Form PCT/ISA/220.

3. For further details, see notes to Form PCT/ISA/220.

Name and mailing address of the ISA/ US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer  Ayaz R. Sheikh Telephone No. 703-305-0900
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**WRITTEN OPINION OF THE
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Box No. I Basis of this opinion

1. With regard to the language, this opinion has been established on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

- ☐ This opinion has been established on the basis of a translation from the original language into the following language _____, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rules 12.3 and 23.1(b)).

2. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application and necessary to the claimed invention, this opinion has been established on the basis of:

a. type of material

☐ a sequence listing

☐ table(s) related to the sequence listing

b. format of material

☐ in written format

☐ in computer readable form

c. time of filing/furnishing

☐ contained in international application as filed.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search.

3. ☐ In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.

4. Additional comments:

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Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43 bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)

Claims 3-7, 9-10 and 14 YES

Claims 1, 2, 8 and 11-13 NO

Inventive step (IS)

Claims NONE YES

Claims 1-14 NO

Industrial applicability (IA)

Claims 1-14 YES

Claims NONE NO

2. Citations and explanations:

Please See Continuation Sheet

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Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.

V. 2. Citations and Explanations:

1. Claims 1, 2, 8 and 11 - 13 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Kornprobst (Patent Number: 2001/0026539), hereinafter referred to as Kornprobst.

As per claim 1, Kornprobst teaches a method for open Internet security for mobile wireless devices comprising the steps of providing a mobile wireless device with capabilities, including the capability to connect to the Internet via a wireless communication network at least in part controlled by a wireless network service provider; and, providing the mobile wireless device with a USIM controlled by the wireless service provider, wherein the USIM is programmed to selectively enable certain capabilities of the mobile wireless device and control access to the Internet (Kornprobst: see for example, Paragraph [0021]).

As per claim 2, Kornprobst teaches the control of access to the Internet is regulated by the USIM according to predetermined criteria (Kornprobst: see for example, Paragraph [0021]).

As per claim 8, Kornprobst teaches the content identifiers are categorized in different levels and wherein the USIM of the subscriber allows access to selected levels according to a subscriber plan (Kornprobst: see for example, Paragraph [0021] and [0022]).

As per claim 11, Kornprobst teaches a mobile wireless device, operable in a wireless communication network at least in part controlled by a wireless network service provider that provides wireless network services to subscribers, comprising: a mobile wireless terminal having electronics capable of communicating in the wireless communication network and capable of connecting to the Internet; and, a removable circuit card installable in the mobile wireless terminal, the removable circuit card being controlled by the wireless network service provider, wherein the removable circuit card is provided to a subscriber of the service provider and defines the subscriber's access to the service provider's wireless communication network and to the Internet through the service provider's wireless communication when the circuit card is installed in the

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mobile wireless terminal (Kornprobst: see for example, Paragraph [0021]).

As per claim 12, Kornprobst teaches the removable circuit card comprises a USIM (Kornprobst: see for example, Paragraph [0021]).

As per claim 13, Kornprobst teaches the removable circuit card is programmed to selectively control access to the Internet (Kornprobst: see for example, Paragraph [0021]).

2. Claims 3 - 7, 9 - 10 and 14 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious Kornprobst (Patent Number: 2001/0026539), hereinafter referred to as Kornprobst, in view of Zhu (Patent Number: 2003/0014659), hereinafter referred to as Zhu.

As per claim 3, Kornprobst does not teach the predetermined criteria restrict access to a list of approved Internet web sites.

Zhu teaches the predetermined criteria restrict access to a list of approved Internet web sites (Zhu: see for example, Paragraph [0029]).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Zhu within the system of Kornprobst because Zhu teaches providing a user with a flexible, self-administered internet link filtering scheme (Zhu: see for example, Paragraph [0011]).

As per claim 4, Kornprobst does not teach the predetermined criteria restrict access to a list of approved web pages.

Zhu teaches (Zhu: see for example, Paragraph [0029]). Same rationale of combination applies here as above in rejecting the claim 3.

As per claim 5, Kornprobst does not teach the predetermined criteria restrict access to approved Internet services.

Zhu teaches the predetermined criteria restrict access to approved Internet services (Zhu: see for example, Paragraph [0029]). Same rationale of combination applies here as above in rejecting the claim 3.

As per claim 6, Kornprobst does not teach the predetermined criteria restrict access to approved Internet products.

Zhu teaches the predetermined criteria restrict access to approved Internet products (Zhu: see for example, Paragraph [0029]). Same rationale of combination applies here as above in rejecting the claim 3.

As per claim 7, Kornprobst does not teach providing an intermediate proxy service between Internet content, service and product providers that qualifies the content of the transmissions of the Internet content, service and product providers to the subscribers of the wireless network service providers and stamps the content of the transmission with a content identifier; categorizing the content identifiers into different classes; and, programming the USIM of a subscriber to allow access to only predetermined classes.

Zhu teaches providing an intermediate proxy service between Internet content, service and product providers that qualifies the content of the transmissions of the Internet content, service and product providers to the subscribers of the wireless network service providers and stamps the content of the transmission with a content identifier; categorizing the content identifiers into different classes; and, programming the USIM of a

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subscriber to allow access to only predetermined classes (Kornprobst: see for example, Paragraph [0021] and [0022] and Zhu: see for example, Paragraph [0029]). Same rationale of combination applies here as above in rejecting the claim 3.

As per claim 9, Zhu teaches the charges for different levels are different and the access to selected levels is provided according to the level of service provided in the subscriber plan (Zhu: see for example, Paragraph [0019]).

As per claim 10, Zhu teaches analyzing the transaction events for a selected subscriber USIM and accounting for transmissions allowed to the subscriber by the subscriber's USIM (Zhu: see for example, Paragraph [0019]).

As per claim 14, Kornprobst does not teach the removable circuit card is programmed to process content identifiers for blocking access to Internet content having certain pre-designated content identifiers, wherein the content identifiers are established by a proxy in association with the service provider.

Zhu teaches the removable circuit card is programmed to process content identifiers for blocking access to Internet content having certain pre-designated content identifiers, wherein the content identifiers are established by a proxy in association with the service provider (Zhu: see for example, Paragraph [0029]). Same rationale of combination applies here as above in rejecting the claim 3.

Claims 1-14 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(4), and thus have industrial applicability because the subject matter claimed can be made or used in industry.